The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,819—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 64
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th May, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Honore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsaro called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th May, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY 15th May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAB, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st May, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Abyssinia connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	Without food.
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rebattino & N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2803	400	J. Verrill	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	13th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2709	400	W. Grand	21st July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

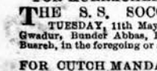
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

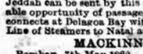
	Captain.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord.	1,925	200	on 6th June.

FARE ..... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.



MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H.P.		
ARCADIA	1,885	230	about	15th May.
THESSALIA	1,887	200	„	26th May.

These comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to

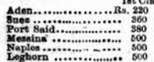
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, 26th April 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1255	203	29th May.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3089	500	30th „
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2053	424	17th July.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. ALEXANDRIA	A. Lindquist	1820	424	15th May.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs.	600
„ „	Liverpool	„	500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
„ „	Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

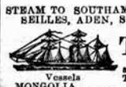
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MONGOLIA	2833	580	E. M. Edmond	15th May.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	455	E. J. Baker	29th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	5th June.
NIZAM	2 25	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	19th do.
INDUS	3462	6?5	S. D. Shallard	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SLAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 2,100 Tons, 250 H. P., will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL direct, on SATURDAY, 29th May.

The Clan Line Steamers were all quite recently built on the Clyde, and are expressly arranged for Indian Passenger Trade, all the Cabins being on Deck. The Clan Lamont has only Saloon accommodation.

Fare to Suez	Rs.	300
Do. Liverpool	„	450

For plans, hand books of information, or other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,100	3 0 June 3rd.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400 July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. PONTIS," ARRIVED from RANGOON, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BOATS alongside forthwith, failing which the cargo will be landed without further notice for ACCOUNT and RISK of the consignees.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1880.

HOT WEATHER UNDERVESTS.
THE ZEPHYR.

A BEAUTIFULLY OPEN NET UNDERVEST, made from the finest of fine Merino Wool, delicious wear for the hot weather.

Weight 3 oz.
Inches round Chest.
34, 36, 38, 40.
Price each.
Rs. 5-8, 6-0, 6-8, 7-0.

Sample Vests sent on receipt of Order.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.
Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.
Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MR. GEO. K. HEINRICHS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN OUR FIRM PER PRO from this date.

KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1880.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

PRICES—To hold 1 gallon ..... Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ..... „ 24
Ditto 3 „ ..... „ 32
Ditto 4 „ ..... „ 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS *PRIMA* IN INDIS.
SHADE OF HORACE—THANKS!

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER ..... JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..... CHAS. MERRILEES.
ACTING MANAGER ..... J. B. FERRELL.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.
STILL SUCCESSFUL,
EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THE CITY!
CHEAP ADMISSION!!
AND
SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENTS!!!

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
FOR THE LAST TIME
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1880.

MISS CLARA STANLEY
WILL APPEAR AS
PRINCE RAPHAEL.

NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY!!
CHARMING MUSIC!!!

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-55.

OVERTURE ..... ORCHESTRA.

MADAME CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.
AT 9 O'CLOCK.

OFFENBACH'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

PRINCE RAPHAEL	Miss CLARA STANLEY
Prince Casimir	Mr. J. Arthur.
Cabriolo	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Tremolini	Mr. J. Rollings.
Dr. Sparadrap	Mr. H. Oakley.
The Lottery Keeper	Mr. J. Devono.
Showmen	Messrs. Moore and Drew.
Zanetta	Miss Bertha Hostor.
Regina	Mr. Lizzie Wilson.
Manola	Mr. Kate Hedderwick.
Ricardi—(a Page)	Mr. Lilly Hedderwick.

Huntsmen, Peasants, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST:
A PUBLIC SQUARE.

ACT SECOND:
A TERRACE IN FRONT OF A BARONIAL HALL.

ACT THIRD:
PRINCE CASIMIR'S PALACE.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF
MISS B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	„ 12
Orchestra Stall	„ 3
Stall	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seat	„ 8 as.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, cash.

HOLKER AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SALE BY AUCTION OF UNCLAIMED AND DAMAGED GOODS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of ARTICLES FOUND in TRAINS, and at STATIONS on the above Railway, which have not been claimed, will under Section 18 Act IV. of 1879 be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Mhow Station at 8 a. m., on the morning of the 19th May 1880. At the same time about 134 maunds Piece Goods, more or less damaged by fire, will also be sold in small lots for the convenience of traders and the public.

By Order,
W. E. HARTT,
Traffic Superintendent, H. & S. N. S. Railways.
Mhow, dated May 1880.

TO be PEREMPTORILY SOLD pursuant to an Order and a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made respectively in suit No. 121 of 1875 (wherein SHAIK TAHIR ALLY and another are Plaintiffs and KOORSOOMBOO and others are Defendants), and dated the 12th of September, 1879, and in suit No. 336 of 1876 (wherein DOORGA MOHUN DASS is Plaintiff and SHAIK TAHIR ALLY and another are Defendants), and dated the 20th of April 1877, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

Lot No. 1.—All that undivided two-third parts or shares of and in all that three-storied brick built house and premises, being No. 25, Canning Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation 3 cattahs, 5 chittacks, 35 feet of land, and bounded on the north by the Jute Screw House of Pran Kristo Laha, on the south by the house and premises of Sova Sahib, on the east by the house and premises No 29, Amratollah Street, and on the west by the Moorgehatta Lane.

Lot No. 2.—All that undivided two-third parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order of the 12th of September 1879 hereinafter mentioned as the said order shall have been satisfied by the sale of Lot 1), then all that undivided 7-24 part or share, being the share of Shaik Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen as the sons and heirs of Abdool Taib, deceased, therein, of and in all that piece or parcel of land being No. 6, Manicktollah Street, in 24 Pergunnahs, containing by estimation about 13 cattahs and 4 chittacks of land, more or less, and bounded on the north by the land of Golam Gous, on the south by the land of Gobind Sircar, on the east by Singhee Baboo's Lane, and on the west by Hingo Antaun's Lane.

Lot No. 3.—All that undivided two-ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by sale of the previous Lots), then all that undivided 7-72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, as sons and heirsss of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built house and premises formerly No 8, now No. 29, Amratollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation 13 cattahs, 10 chittacks, 27 feet of land, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the north by the Jute Screw House of Pran Kristo Laha, on the south by the house belonging to Sova Sahib, on the east by the Amratollah Street, and on the west by the house and premises No. 95, Canning Street.

Lot No. 4.—All that undivided two-ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by the sale of the previous Lots), then all that undivided 7-72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, sons of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with a lower roomed house, situated thereon, being formerly No.55, now No. 33, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, side containing by estimation 10 cattahs, 7 chittacks, 9 feet of land, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the north by the land of Golam Gous, on the south by the lands of Sudde Baboo, on the east by the Circular Road aforesaid, and on the west by a lane.

Lot No. 5.—All that undivided two-ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by the sale of the previous Lots), then all that undivided 7 72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, sons of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of garden land, situate, lying, and being in Soora, being No. 27, Balaghattah Road, containing by estimation 29 bigahs of land, more or less, and comprises a lower roomed house, brick tanks and other tenanted lands, and bounded on the north by the Balaghattah Road, on the south by a public lane called Coollah Road, on the east by Nabin Baboo's Garden, and on the west by the said Coollah Road.

Lot No. 6.—All that undivided two-ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by the sale of the previous Lots), then all that undivided 7-72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, sons of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, containing by estimation about 15 cattahs and 2?1 chittacks, situate at Chingrehatah, in the registration sub-district of Alipore, in Dehee Bandobmongram Boorah Division III. sub-division 3, holding No 32, and bounded on the north and west by the Bytuckannah of Boycantnath Roy Choondery and others, on the south by public road, and on the east by the new canal.

Lot No 7.—All that undivided two ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by the sale of the previous Lots) then all that undivided 7-72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, sons of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, containing about 15 cattahs and 12 chittacks, in Bombay, towards west road leading from Dhobeeghatta to Mookpur Deadee, with lands appertaining thereto, containing about 135 square yards, standing in the names of Abdool Hossain and Abdool Kyem, and registered No. 8 in map marked D., No. XIV. in the Collectorate.

Lot. No, 8—All that undivided two-ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by the sale of the previous Lots), then all that undivided 7-72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, sons of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that piece of land in Nawsaree, in Sooral, in Bombay, registered No. 235, in plan No. XV, facing east road from Begampore to Tarra, containing about 20? square yards, standing in the names of Abdool Hossain and Abdool Kyem and Mahomed Tahir Ally.

Lot No. 9.—All that undivided two-ninth parts or shares (or if the requirements of the said order shall have been met by the sale of the previous Lots), then all that undivided 7-72 parts or shares, being of Tahir Ally and Ameeruddeen, sons of Abdool Taib, deceased, of and in all that piece of land in Begampore, in the city of Soorat, in Bombay, registered No. 234, on the west road leading from Bhaleewalla Faitoza Pa Bazar, containing about 125 square yards.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, or at the office of Baboo Denonath Bose at No. 5, old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

R BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

DENONATH BOSE,
Attorney, High Court, Original Jurisdiction.
The 26th April 1880.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to invite special attention to their OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, and to assure Gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that this department is under the IMMEDIATE CHARGE AND SUPERINTENDENCE of a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen may confidently rely on every attention being paid to their orders.

The New Stock of Tweeds and Angolas which is just to hand, we can with confidence recommend as being well worthy of the inspection, which we hope they will be accorded.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER. OFFICE, TRAVELLING, OR DECK SUITS.	
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fancy Angola Serge, guaranteed thoroughly Shrunk	Rs. 20
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fine Fancy Angola ..... from „	25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of best English Tweed ..... „	30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola ..... „	30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola Coating ..... „	30

COATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.	
Best Black Alpacca, Single or Double Breasted	Rs. 10
Best Black Paramatta, Single or Double ..... „	12 to 14
Best Black French Merino, Single or Double. „	12 to 14
Best Drab China Silk Single or Double ..... „	12
Best Blue China Crape Single or Double ... „	14 to 18

TROUSERS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.	
English Tweed, light and thin, from ..... per pair	Rs. 10
Scotch Tweed, light and thin, from ..... „	„ 10
Angola light and thin—as cool as Drill ..... „	„ 10
Blue Serge Thread Drill, gives excellent wear. „	„ 10
White Serge, a really good article, from ..... „	„ 10

DRILLS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.	
Best Quality White American Drill ..... per suit	Rs. 7-8
Best Quality White English Drill ..... „	„ 10
Best Quality White Linen Drill ..... „	„ 12 to 14
Best Quality Brown Holland ..... „	„ 10
Best Brown and coloured Linen Drill ..... „	„ 8-8
Best Shikar Cloth, of different colours and makes, from ..... „	„ 10 to 15

ALSO JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SUPPLY OF HATS.

Hawkes' Regulation Helmets ..... each	Rs. 18
Chain and Spike ..... extra	Rs. 10
Elwood's Helmets ..... „	„ 14
Ellwood Manilla Hats, covered with Brown and White Canvas ..... „	„ 12
Christy's Black and Drab Fancy Felt Hats ..... „	„ 7
Christy's Black Dress Hats ..... „	„ 12
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from ..... „	„ 9

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA ALWAYS IN STOCK.

COMPLETE SUITS MADE TO ORDER WITH A GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT FIT IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY MONOPOLE.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs.	375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto		350
Ditto do. crystal-faced		325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality		280
Gold Watches, not keyless, ... from		150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ¼ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases ..... for	Rs.	185 to	360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance ..... from		180 to	200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ¼ hunting and hunting ..... „		50 to	120
Ladies' Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents ... „		100 to	800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium cases at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled, and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS. JEWELLERS. AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

THESE excellent time-keepers, unsurpassed in solidity of construction, and whose reputation is now established throughout India, are always in stock in the same quality and sizes:

1. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch ..... Rs. 40
2. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch, extra large size ..... „ 60
3. The Pure Silver Railway Watch ..... „ 60
4. The Pure Silver Railway Watch, keyless ..... „ 70

No trouble and expense is spared in our Manufactory to conserve to these watches their well-deserved popularity.

CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES

In plain nickel silver cases. A really cheap but good watch, calculated only to give correct time, and to be strong and durable. The movement is built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has only been spared there where the quality of the watch would not suffer, such as in the metal of the case, and by omitting unnecessary ornamentation. Therefore its cheapness and therefore its success. Its usefulness as a Campaign watch is fully recognised through the continuous numerous orders we receive from every quarter from the Army in the Field. The Watches are in stock as follows:

In German Silver open crystal face case	Rs. 25
In German Silver hunting case	„ 30
In German Silver half hunting case	„ 35
In German Silver hunting case, extra large strong	„ 32

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER ALEXANDRIA, from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED. IMMEDIATE REMOVAL of GOODS from the Prince's Dock, where this Steamer is now discharging, is requested.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1880.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the INDIAN BRANCH will be happy to meet the Share holders, and such of the public as may take an interest in the concern, on the AFTERNOON of THURSDAY FIRST, after 2-30 p.m.; in the offices of the Agents here, Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Forbes Street, to explain the objects and prospects of the Society.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15-2 high, price Rs. 1,200.

A pair of well-bred Chesnut Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15 hands, well matched and free goers, Rs. 1,000.

A very pretty pair

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

THERE is nothing new to refer to in the public telegrams of Saturday's date in addition to what we have already reported.

Business here has been very quiet to-day, but the deficit in the Budget, and the certainty of a new loan being shortly announced have attracted general attention, but as yet nothing is known of the terms in which tenders will be invited.

The Bank of Bombay's statement, dated Saturday, shows the following alterations compared with that of last week :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	19,64,883
Do. Branches	Dec. ,,	10,43,621
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	13,82,909
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	1,98,345
Cash Credits on Government Paper	Inc. ,,	10,392
Loans on Govt. Paper	Dec. ,,	10,67,713
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	11,31,679
Cash Balance with Correspondent	Dec. ,,	8,275
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	20,74,258

From the above it will be seen that the Cash Balance is further decreased by 20¾ lacs arising from the large withdrawals of deposits. The trade demand has apparently been checked by the increase in the rates of discount, and shows a considerable falling off on last week's figures.

EXCHANGE—The market opened firm at 1-32d. advance on Saturday's quotations, and the advance has been maintained throughout the day, owing more to the doubt which is felt regarding the future action of Government with regard to Council Drafts, than from any increase in the volume of the trade of the Port. From Calcutta rates are also telegraphed firm at our quotations, which are as follows, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3 32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Documents, 3½ do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	2-14	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 99 9-8 for demand and Rs. 99 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are nominally Rs. 93¾ to Rs. 94 for Fours and Rs. 100¾ to Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half, but with the certainty that now exists that a new Loan will shortly be announced, there are no buyers at any price.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are steady at Rs. 710. In Press Companies there are no changes of any importance. Spinning and Weaving shares are generally weaker. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 997½. In Miscellaneous shares Prince of Wales Insurance have advanced to Rs. 925 and Treschers to Rs. 785.

COTTON.—Owing to the heavy contracts falling due for M. G. Broach, purchases have been reported in this description to-day at Rs. 230 per candy, an advance of Rs. 3 per candy. Other descriptions are, however, rather cheaper, excepting Good Bhownuggur, which has been in some demand at former rates. The reported sales to-day have been on a very small scale, and with the exception of purchases on native account there has been hardly anything doing. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were 4,256 bales, making a total of 12,126 bales for two days. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach	ready	Rs. 230	per candy.
,, ,, ,,	all May. dely	,, 226	,,
,, Comrawuttee	ready	,, 212	,,
Good Dholleran		,, 215	,,
F. G. F.	,,	,, 205	,,
G. F.	,,	,, 197	,,
G. F. Compta	,,	,, 192	,,

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

RAPESEED is in moderate demand at Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

WHEAT is still quoted at Rs. 32 per candy for Soft White and Rs. 28 to 29 for Hard Red, but there is not much doing.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady at 43s. 9d. for ready shipment via Cape and Canal to Liverpool. For Havre via Canal rates are reported at 40s. and 41s. 3d. per ton. For Marseilles and Genoa 52s. 6d. per ton is the rate and for Trieste and Venice 55s. per ton (Freight paid here at par).

IMPORTS show no signs of improvement. Piece Goods and Yarns are very dull. Copper is again easier, the price in the Bazaar being now Rs. 46-12 per cwt. for retail lots. For local made Yarns there is still an active enquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs
Bank of Bombay	2½,000	500	50	4 p. ct	710
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	8 do	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	122x-d
Chartd Bk I. & C.	60,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chartd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	282	all	8 do	4'0
National Bank of India	87,500	20	12½	5 do	166x-d
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	£0	625
Alexandra Cotton	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,090
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	300
Bellary	628	1,000	1000	20 p. s	470
Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	600	500	all	56	450
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	110
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	16	28
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	10	475
Dholleru Press and Ginning Co	400	300	all	12	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	10	910x-d.
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	5	1,150
French Press Co	300	500	all	56	445
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	5	485
Mofussil Co	3,125	800	400	4½	115
Prince of W. Press	125	1,000	750	7½	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,500	750	11½	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	450	1,000	500	25	350
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	645

P. T. onds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	57x-d
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	465
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,600
Bowanggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	845
Central India S. W. & M. Co	2,500	500	5	30	6 5
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	490
Spinning	1,000	2,000	all	38	250
Empress S. and W.	1,500	500	all	...	435
Colaba Bab Spinning Co	1,000	500	400	2½	510
Industar	1787	1,000	1,000	4	960
Hydraad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	10	1,000
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	5 0	50	675
Laxmi Shallow	1,000	1,000	1,0 0	40 p. s.	800
Kamdeshi	750	1,000	1,000	30	920
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	650
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	440
Manchester United	250	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,200x-d
Mackjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	...	37½	1,215
Nagpore Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	980
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	40	790
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	2½ p. s.	870
Oriental	4,000	625	6.5	...	635
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,50	500	500	...	95
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	850
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	75	740
Istorin Mills	551	1,000	1,000	50½	600

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co	4,000	3,000	2,92*	15	997½
Frere Land	7,500	150	15	100	36
Masagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,0 0	...	350
Canning Co	6,000	1,400	1,4 0	13	205

* P. T. Bonds.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-3	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	78
Ditto	..	£20	21-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,101
Bo. New £15 Shares	...	£15	196-5-15	do	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	880
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,25	100	100	10p.ct.	120
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1960
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	375
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	17xd
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	80	..	80
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2	1000	1,00	18	925
Treacher & Co	2,00	500	all	60	785
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th May as compared with the statement issued on the 1st May :—

Liabilities	May 1. Rs.	May. 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,45,839	32,80 936
Do do. at Branches	23 32 500	14,82,479
Other Deposits	2,20,84,227	2,07,01,328
Post Bills	20,717	20,484
Credits, undrawn	4,45,185	3,65,654
	4,25,28 408	3,30,97,881
Assets.		
Government Securities	37,25,446	35,27,161
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,97 526	13,97,97 8
Loans, on Security of do.	81,55,314	71,17,701
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,188	7,763
Bills Discounted	1,88,56 402	1,27,54,723
Stamps	3,058	3,026
Dead Stock Rs. 5,44,539		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000		
	3,39,339	3,19,339
Bullion	31,300	10,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,57,813	4,34,638
Cash and Currency Notes	2,40,31,122	1,25,66,972
	4,25,28,408	3,30,97,881

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP NARCISSUS, 1,270 tons, Captain A. Intosh, will sail today for Rotterdam, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ARICA, 382 tons, Captain W. Zambie, will sail today for Bramerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER LEMNOS, 1 042 tons, Captain Clarkson, will sail to-day for Calais, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER COLABA, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE STEAMER MURRIL, 835 tons, Captain J. ansey, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Kurrac e (7th May), in ballast.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIAN, 1 404 tons, Captain G. Boldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from Calcutta (23rd April), brought a general cargo.

THE STEAMER HENRY BOLCKOW, 639 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 11 first-c ass and 182 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER PROPONTIS, 1,387 tons, Captain R. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Rangoon (27th April), with a cargo of 23,072 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Gaddum and Co.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT STEAMER TENASSERIM, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 7th instant, with Surgeon Faulkner, Mrs. Morse, Mr. Taplin, and four followers.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co's STEAMER VORWAERTS, 1,817, tons, Captain G. Marussig, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Singapore (21st April), brought a general cargo, and 13 Ladies and Gentleman as a passengers for Trieste, and one deck for Bombay.

THE STEAMER OORUN 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 176 deck passengers. She also railed yesterday for Hurnee, with the Hon. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick and 30 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER ALEXANDRIA, 1,246 tons, Captain A. Livingston, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (6th April), brought the general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Mackie, Mr. C. Gibbons, Mr. G. Inglis, Mr. Holloway, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Muriel (s)	Hansey	Kurrachee, May 7.
10	Oorun (s)	Cash	Cutch, May 8.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Dixon	Bussorah, May 7.
	I G Tenasserim (s)	Street	Kurrachee, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Canute	Wiles	Elephant Point, Rangoon
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	
	Oorun (s)	Bean	Hurnee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Narcissus, Lilburn, to R tterd m.
Barque Arica Zambi, to Bremerhaven.
Steamer Lemnos, Clarkson, to Calais.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Alexandria, to Marseilles and Genoa.
,, Ellora, to Coa t and Calcutta.
,, City of Baltimore, to Liverpool.
,, Volvston, to Havre.
,, Muriel, to Trieste.
,, Vorwaerts, to Trieste.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
5	Satara (s)	Morby Calcutta, April 22.
6	D. of Buccleuch (s)	Russell London, March 24.

DEPARTURE.

May 5.—Steamer Chindwara.
May 6—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Curlew and a Barque (showed L K Q B.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
6	Sirdhana (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
5	Dorunda (s)	London.
6	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry and Gallel

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—14 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—5 casks puni st ne 4 casks paint and 10 drums soit soap Salabhoy Tyebjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—190 boxes bar silver [Rs 4,50,000] The French Bank, 12 cases paper, Sigg Sulzer and Co. 5 cases black rock neal Aspall Mustmul, 5 cases b ack cochineal Dewar and Co. 6 cases aniline dye Jaweerchund Goomanchund, 10 cases aniline dye Puttonjee Jewraz, 25 ca es c pper sheets and 110 cases yellow me al sheets Birdie Stewart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—26 cases brandy Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Galatea 800 cwts myrabolams W and A Graham and Co, 1000 ba es cotton eed Cassels and Co 230 b-l s cotton wa ocrow Govindrow, 64 bales cotton Goolabroy Hurdayall, 200 ba es cotton E spinners and Co.

Othona 400 cwts bones Eduljee H Abdool Guffur and Co.

Pindaruller s—800 cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co, 1000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 5 ba es wool Pelly and Co, 120 bales wool Pe tonjee Dorabjee, 303 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co, 100 bales c tton Tokersee Maljee, 30 bales cotton Gangjee Surput, 364 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 25 bales wool Runchordas Moorarjee, 65 bales wool Currimbhoy Alloobhoy, 100 bales cotton Tokersee Maljee.

City of Baltimore s—500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 400 cwts wheat 800 cwts linseed and 400 bales cotton W A Graham and Co, 400 bales cotton E spinner and Co, 201 bales wool Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Mangolia s—20 cases fishmaws Dawoodbhay Hasum, 8 bundles E teeth Su r ff Durve-h, 243 packages tobacco 30 packages silk 63 bales wool 62 packa es strawboards 9 packages pan hire 300 packages Indian rubbers 106 packages tapioca 3084 packages tea 41 packages umbral as 57 packages shells and 54 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—2399½ cwts wheat and 2455½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton s—2000 cwts wheat, Geo Lockhart & Co, 683 cwts rapeseed Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co, 250 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 12 bales cotton Moolchund Motichund, 3 bags coffee M Mackenz e and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Patterdale s—600 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co, 650 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Muriel s—20,814 cwts wheat Walli Bro hers.
Lemnos s—162 cwts linseed Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Vorwaerts s—450 bales cotton A Black heck and Co, 600 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co 611 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 150 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mongolia s—5 cases cigars 20 bales feathers and 9 cases hair P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alexandria s—224 packages cocoan t oil M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mongolia s—1,437 Slabs tin 21 packages hides 72 packages straw boards and 934 packages tea P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—400 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton A Blaschke k and C , 400 bal s cotton Volkart Brother.

FOR BARCELONA.

Lord Eslington s—1050 bales cotton A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—1 case shawls P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—101 bales cotton Sejoli Roychund, 52 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram, 300 bales twist D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Ravji Sesson and Co, 50 cwts beleuuts Tribhowandass Mundhuman, 5 cwts sealar. s E L Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—88 b-l s cotton Ramjeedass Luchmondass, 50 bales cotton Ramgopall Foolchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Worthy, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Genoa.

MAY 6.

Land, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 8.

Palin, Col, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Fullerton, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.

MAY 8.

White, Surg Major, on duty, to Aden,
Land, Surg Major, from leave, to Poona.

MAY 10.

Palin, Col, 11th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 10 h May 1880.

1 The undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence for the period stated :—Lieut. E Freeborn 15 days from this date Qr Master J Pear e one month from the 8th instant.

2 Vol J Chard is granted leave of absence to Poona with permission to take his Arms and accontrements with him.

3 There will be a parade on Saturday 15th instant, at 5 30 p. m at the Town Hall under the Commanding Officer. White Uniform and Helmets, Arms, and accontrements to be worn on this occasion.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th May 1880.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battalion 14th [P W O] Regiment—Lieut Edward Ellison Sutton Schuyler to be Adjt, vice Gordon, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Com nding in C, dated 31st March 1880.

Darjeeling Depot—Major and Brevet Lieut Col W J Ralston, 70th Foot, late Comdt, to be Comdt, as a tempora y measure, vice Lieut Col Hughes, ordered to assume the co mmand of he regiment, the 64th Foot.

Murree Depot—Major C E L Bluett, 2nd Battn 22n d Foot, to be Comdt, as a temporary measure.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut W W Loan, Supernume rary on the establishment 12th Ben Cavy, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Garstin, transferred to the 9th Ben Cavy, with effect from date of joining.

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut P R Bairnsfather, S qdn Offices and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt.

16th Bengal Ca alry—Lieut W C Pollard, from th s 14th Ben Lancers, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

Lieut H R Tait, Offg Wing Officer, 6th N I, to be Offg Sqdn Officer.

1st Native Infantry—Lieut Col W H Mackesy, S C to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence o n furlough of Major G Atkins

[Major H O Cumberlege, Wing Officer 39th N I. and Station Staff Officer, Benares, to officiate as Wing C mmdr, vice Major G R Gr lls, on furlough.

33rd Native Infantry—Lieut A W Lyster, 1st Wes t India Regt a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 17th April 1880.

43rd Native Infantry—Lieut F C N Goldney, Wing Officer, Grmr, and Offg Adjt to be Adjt.

Lieut A L Bryant, Wing Officer and Offg Qrmr, to be Qrmr.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages, before the quarterly committee held on the 5th April 1880, are declared by the board of examiners Fort William to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostance, agreeably to the provisions of section 23, Ben Army Regulations :—

Lieut A L Pennington, 1-5th Foot, [on probation 30th N I.]
Lieut W C Faithfull, 1-6th Foot, [on probation 20th N I.]
Lieut H A Vowell, 2-14th Foot.
Lieut G U Browne, 40 h Foot, [on probation 12th B C.]
Lieut J H Parsons, 63rd Foot, [on probation 8th B C.]
Lieut R B Shaw, 70th Foot, [on probation 4th N I.]
Lieut P Rulman, 88th Foot.
Private J Grl dale, 4th Bn Rifle Brigade.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 7th April 1880, appointing Capt L B Irwin, 20th N I, to officiate as Bge's Major Rawal Pindi, with effect from the 1st April 1880, vice Captain H R Young, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District order, dated the 31st April 1880, directing Major C J Farquharson, on return from furlough, to do duty at Fort William.

Peshawar Dis rict order, dated the 19th April 1880, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice S Jones officiated as Assistant Apothecary with th detachment proceeding to Kabul, with effect from th 20th Feb to the 4th Mar h 1880.

Cawnpore Brigade order, dated the 1st April 1880, directing Lieut Col [Brevet Col] A C Bunbury, S C, to assume command of the station of Cawnpore, vice Col W B Shawe, 2nd N I, reported sick.

Ferozepore Station order, dated the 21st April 1880, directing Lieut Col W Playfair, S C to assume charge of the Comt Dep at Ferozepore, from Lieut C I W Campbell, B n Infy.

2-6 th Foot—Reg order, dated the 16 h April 1880, appointing Lieut W H Wilson to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from that date, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut W E Scott, on general leave.

73rd Foot—Regtl order, dated the 1st Nov 1879, appointing 2nd Lieut J Shaw, Offg Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 29th Oct 1879.

Dated the 17th April 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut J Shaw, Offg Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the date of his assuming the duties of the appointment, vice Lieut A Wiley, proceeding on leave on private affairs to Europe.

2nd Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 15th April 1880 making the following appointments, vice Col W B Shawe on furlough :—

Lieut Col T N Baker, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Captain J A D Gordon, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Captain B Channer, Wing Officer, to officiate as wingComdr, in addition to his other duties.

The leave of absence gr nted to Lieut Col T N Baker, 2nd N I, in G O C C dated the 1st April 1880, page 186, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut C A Roberts, 2-17th, Foot, [Offg Sqdn Officer 7th Ben Cavy,] in G O C C dated the 1st April 1880, page 186 is to be held to have effect from the 25th, instead of from the 20th March 1880, as therein stated.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

44th Foot—Major C E Reenie, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

102nd Foot—Lieut C Grant, [Offg Wing Officer, on probation 87th N I.] for two months from the 8th April, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Captain J A Little, from the 11th April to the 31st Oc 1879, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—Major E R Ives, from the 27th to the 31st March, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation, for the periods specified opposite their names :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut T S Lett, (C Batty 3rd Bigde,) twelve Months.
84th Foot—Lieut G G Elrington, six months.
68th Foot—Captain W K We tropp, six months.
Army Medical Department—Surgeon Major W Haward, twelve months.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 6th 1880.

Brdr General W G D Massy is transferred from the Kabul Field Force to the command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade.

When the situation of Govt the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Judge Advocate General's Department—Major C R Mathews, Ben S C, to officiate as Dep Judge Advocate of the Oudh, Allahabad and Sauzor Circle, with effect from the 9th Dec 1879, vice Lieut W H F Mac Mullen, rejoined his regiment.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make th following appointments :—

3rd Native Infantry—Lieut F E S Claridge, 2nd West India Regt, on furlough for the Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 17th April 1880.

12th Native Infantry—Lieut S E Bellingham, 57th Foot, a candidate for the Beng l S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 19th April 1880.

17th Native Infantry—Lieut E V Bellers, 57th Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 17th April 1880.

4th Goorkhas—Col J P Turton, 2nd in Comd, on furlough, to be Comdt, vice Tytler, deceased.

Lieut E M Baker, R A, is directed to proceed from Simla to Kabul, for duty with No. 6 B tty 8 h Brde R A. Under clause 7, para 160, Transport Regulations, part II.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 16 h March 1880 appointing Lieut Col J Hills, R E, commanding Bo Sapp rs and Miners, to be Comdg Royal Engineer of the l st Bombay Divn, with effect from the 13th March 1880.

Dated the 24 h March 1880, appointing the undermentioned officers attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, Asst Field Engrs, with effect from the 17th Nov 1879 :—

Lieut G H W O'Sullivan, M J Slater, H O Selby and W Coles.

Dated the 31st March 1880, appointing Captain E M Larmine, Bgde Major R E, to officiate as Comdg R E of the divisional troops from the 27th March 1880, vice Lieut C I W Bicheno Comdg Royal Engineers, on leave on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 26th April 1880, appointing Passed Hospit l Apprentice C Tunnicliffe to officiate as Asst Apothecary, with Royal Artillery drafts proceeding from Allahabad to Morar.

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 17th April 1880, directing Col J Burn, R A C, to assume command of the station of Meerut during the absence on inspection duty of the Brde Genl commanding the division, with effect from the 19th idem.

Kohat Station order, dated the 29th Oct 1879, appointing Lieut W R Yeilding, 1st Sikh Infy, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence o Captain F R Bogbie, on recruiting duty.

Dated the 20th Nov 1879, appointing Captain F R Bogbie, 1st Sikh Infy, on return from recruiting duty, to resume the appointment of Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st idem.

Ali Musjid Station order, dated the 5th April 1880, appointing Havild-r Jeewan Singh, 16th N I, Provost Asst, in room of Havildar Sewan Singh, 16th N I, removed.

2-9th Foot—Battn order, dated the 20th April 1880, notifying that 2nd Lieut J L Govan was appointed to officiate as Adjt from the 20th till the 31st Aug 1879, vice Lieut H J Shuckburgh, granted extension of leave on medical certificate.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 19th April 1880, appointing Captain J L Aberigh-Mackay, Sqdn Officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col H Chapman.

11th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 22nd April 1880 appointing Lieut S B Beatson, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, during the absence on leave on medical certificate, of Lieut H H R Heath, or until further orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomforts and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SINKINSON—April 22nd, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAINES—April 7th, at Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, Charlotte, wife of General Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, and daughter of the late Major-General E. B. Miller, M.S.C.

SINKINSON—April 23rd, at Simla, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sinkinson.

SMITH—May 3rd, at Trichinopoly, Gerald the beloved son of Francis F Smith, Esq., Assistant Engineer, S. I. Railway, aged 6½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880.

WE published a telegram yesterday which informed us that in reply to a deputation of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LATE ATTACK BY RAIDERS.

KANDAHAR, MAY 10.

A party sent out this morning ascertained that seven men were concerned in the attack yesterday. They are men from the Girishk way who are returning from Ghazni. They will all most probably be caught.

THE WALI OF KANDAHAR.

To-morrow Shere Ali will be officially installed as Wali of Kandahar. There is to be a great *tamasha* to-day.

RELICS OF MAJOR WAUDBY.

Major Waudby's gun, sword, and one of his horses have been handed over to the General, they having been recovered by the Sirdar who has returned to Kandahar.

THE MISSION TO ABDUL RAHMAN.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

Our mission to Abdul Rahman has been safely passed onward by the Kohistanis, Mir Butcha's brother accompanying them. The mission crossed the Hindu Kush. Abdul Rahman's whereabouts are still unknown.

REBELLION AGAINST ABDUL RAHMAN.

The news of a rebellion in Badakshan, against Abdul Rahman, is confirmed.

MAHOMED JAN PROCLAIMS A NEW "JEHAD."

Mahomed Jan is reported to be in Kharwar, south-west of Kushi. He has hung a Koran round his neck and calls on all people to join in a new *jehad*.

THE LOGAR VALLEY EXPEDITION.

The news from Logar is that a party of cavalry under Major Lance, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, reconnoitred southwards to Altimor Pass without seeing any bodies of men, though various unconfirmed rumours are afloat about gatherings in Kharwar and Zurmust.

General Roberts's force started from Sherpur on the morning of the 8th. No long halt will be made till Maidan is reached, after the stores have been delivered to the Kandahar column in Logar. In Maidan supplies will be collected.

SYSTEMATIC RAIDING.

On the night of the 7th the whole of the Commissariat cattle were stolen from Jallalabad by raiders from Lughman, who escaped through the Darunta gorge.

On the previous evening a party of robbers attacked some hackeries on the road near Rosabad. They killed one cartman and wounded two others, looted the hackeries, and drove off the bullocks.

While Brigadier General Arbuthnot and Major Cook, with an escort of six sowars, were returning to Jagdalak they came across a party of thieves who, when followed, fired at their pursuers. Major Cook shot one of them, and three others were taken prisoners. They have since been tried by military commission and sentenced to death.

ABOLITION OF ADMIRAL BYTHESEA'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment held by Admiral Bythesea, Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, has been abolished.

A telegram from the Secretary of State announces that it is to cease one month after the receipt of the despatch just posted.

This step has been taken in direct opposition to the advice of the Government of India.

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

The Viceroy has taken Snowdon House at Simla, belonging to Sir Frederick Roberts, whither he will remove on Lord Ripon's arrival.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RE-ELECTION OF THE MINISTERS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

All the members of the Ministry have been re-elected unopposed, with the exception of Sir Vernon Harcourt.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

The Marquis of Ripon starts from London on Thursday next for India.

MR. FAWCETT AND THE ERRONEOUS ESTIMATE IN THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Hon. E. Stanhope, late Under-Secretary for India, has refuted a statement made by Mr. Fawcett, that the former Government knew of the erroneous estimate in the Indian budget before the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Fawcett has admitted that he erred, and has withdrawn his statement.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 8.

Tee Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here for Bombay this evening.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LISBON, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 7th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 7th instant.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed flat. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	52⅝

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 9, 6-55 a.m.

French mail steamer Sindh from Suez arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 10.

CANNANORE, 4-15 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 3; thermometer 87·6; barometer 29·860.

MANGALORE, 4-26 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. W.; thermometer 88·5: 86·75; barometer 30: 29·94.

TUTICORIN, 3·5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. E; thermometer 90; barometer 29·74.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind west strong; thermometer 89.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents 3 do.	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1s. 9-16	1

THE experiment of lighting up the composing and machine rooms of the *Bombay Gazette* office by Jablochkoff's process was tried last evening, and proved completely successful. The light was very pure, strong, and equable, and passing through opal shades was very grateful to the sight. The printers and the readers were delighted with it, finding it easier to work by than any other artificial light. M. Verne, the representative of the Société Generale de L'Electricité, conducted the experiment. As the trial established beyond doubt the suitability of the electric light for the composing rooms, arrangements will be at once made to put up the extra steam machinery necessary to drive the Gramme's machine for generating the electricity; the experiment last evening was effected by means of the ordinary engine used to drive our printing machines.

THE Directory of the Bombay Educational Department published annually is of some interest. From the last we see that there are 14 Professors at the Medical College whose average pay is Rs. 954 and average service only 6¼ years, while in the Graded List there are 18 men whose average pay is Rs. 1,032 and service about 15 years (nearly three times as long as the doctor's). If others with equal claims were allowed to retire on the difference between this and their present salaries justice would be done and not otherwise. It would also benefit government to let those go who are sick of India and teaching, through want of proper encouragement.

THE Panchgani High School which was closed in 1878, owing to the illness of the head master, has been revived in accordance with the express wishes of the late Governor of Bombay and with special pecuniary assistance from government. The school was reopened on the 5th May, Mr. E. S. Burgess, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, being the head master, and Mrs Burgess acting as head mistress. One of the houses on the hill has been engaged, but to provide better accomodation it is necessary that a building should be erected at a cost of Rs. 12,000. If the committee can collect Rs. 6,000, government would help them with the remainder, and they therefore ask for donations or monthly subscriptions. The government grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum for two years and Rs. 500 yearly from the "Station Fund" for Educational purposes will enable the Committee to pay the master's salary and house rent. They have now Rs. 2,025 promised in donations and monthly subscriptions. We trust the call thus made will be responded to, for without doubt an institution such as the Panchgani High School is wanted.

A RUSSIAN paper informs its readers that in consequence of his defeat, Lord Beaconsfield will retire into a monastery!

THE libel case at Lucknow brought by Mr. Harrington against the proprietor and printer of the Benares *Star* has ended in the proprietor being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the printer to a fine of Rs. 250.

A CALCUTTA paper says that Mr. C. J. O'Donnell reached home just two days too late for the Galway elections. Mr. O'Conor was entirely returned, it is said, by votes that would have been given to Mr. O'Donnell by preference, had he been on the spot.

THOUGH the aggregate of the British armies in Afghanistan, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, amounts to a total force of over 60,000 men, it is probable that it will be found necessary to add further reinforcements, and the "paper reserve" will be mobilized, as far as may be practicable, with the deficiencies of transport and men.

THE Rangoon Commissariat prosecutions have commenced. McDermott, a pensioner and late Shipping Sergeant, has been charged before the Assistant Magistrate, with receiving bribes. The accused's letters demanding money have been produced in Court. Nearly nine hundred rupees was paid. The Manager and Cashier have been examined.

THE mails brought on to Hongkong by the P. and O. steamer Nizam reached there in the unusually short, if not unprecedented period, of 33 days. The changes that have taken place since the last year seem to be working well and reflect credit alike on the Post Office authorities and the P. and O. Company. The shortest period from London to Hongkong during 1879 was 36 days.

Punch, says the *Madras Mail*, has done more perhaps to assist the Liberals in their late contest than any other publication. It has always had a kind and contemptuous word for Lord Beaconsfield, and a thorough respect for Mr. Gladstone. Its cartoons have done much to bring home to the minds of the public the follies of which the former has been guilty. Its virtue has now been rewarded by the return of Mr. William Agnew, one of its proprietors, as Member for South East Lancashire.

Now that Sir Frederick Roberts has been relieved of the Kabul command, he will probably take furlough to Europe. So at least the *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed on good authority. Whatever mistakes Sir Frederick may have committed in the course of his Afghan career—one of the most eventful in Indian history—it is certain that he will bear away with him a high reputation for energy and gallantry. And few generals have been more thoroughly well liked by the men and officers under their command, than Sir Frederick Roberts.

REFERRING to the Commander-in-Chief's late memorandum the *Englishman* says:—If anything was needed to commend to the public the proposals of the Military Organization Committee, it was the minute in which Sir Frederick Haines has criticized them. It is happily a rare occurrence for a Commander-in-Chief to produce a State paper which is disfigured at every second line by undignified petulance and querulous sarcasm but, when a document of this nature does see the light, it is not difficult for the public to estimate the value of criticism which leans on such supports.

THE summary of the crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, the 5th May, 1880 is:—Weather much cooler. Wind easterly. Slight rain has fallen in Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Meerut, and Lucknow; heavier rain in Bareilly, Kumaun, and Fyzabad; slight hail-storm in Meerut. Cholera prevalent in Lucknow and Partabgarh, but is decreasing in Benares, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad; a few cases are reported from Sitapur. Fever prevails in Jhansi, Agra, and Lucknow, and small-pox in one tahsil of the Meerut district. Some cattle-disease in Lucknow. Prices falling in Jhansi. Harvest outturn in Kumaun and Lucknow good.

THE case of the Empress vs. A. C. Blechynden, proprietor of a sugar factory at Harpur, in the district of Darbhungah, and his Jemadar, for homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of his (Mr. Blechynden's) writer, by striking him with his clenched fist, has been tried at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions. The evidence for the defence was not heard, but at the conclusion of an able speech made by the counsel (Mr. Phillips) for Mr. Blechynden, the Foreman of the Special Jury stated that the prosecution had not produced any evidence to prove the charges, upon which Mr. Blechynden and Jumon Sing were honourably acquitted.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that the gentlemen of the long robe are likely to reap a rich harvest from an impending litigation between the Maharajah of Durbhungah and his younger brother. The Maharajah, on attaining his majority, proposed making a certain fixed allowance to his brother. The latter, however, was not satisfied with the arrangement; and under his father's will claimed the revenue of certain Pergunnahs. This claim, the Maharajah disputes, either in whole or in part, and the brother, it is said, is determined to try and enforce it by law. In this resolution, report says, he is encouraged by his mother and certain friends in the district.

THE *Hongkong China Mail* says;—Attention is again being urgently called to the state of the defences of this Colony. It is said that His Excellency the Governor looks favourably upon the formation of an Infantry corps of Chinese, an idea which is protested against generally as utterly absurd. The only feasible scheme is to utilise the expensive forts which have been built. It has been suggested to establish a Torpedo Corps, with the view of utilizing the many steam-launches now in the harbour. A dozen big guns judiciously placed, acting in concert with the torpedo launches, could render a very good account of any hostile squadron likely to approach these shores.

THE *Madras Mail* thinks it will not be far astray in naming as the late Bishop Fennelly's successor, the Very Rev. Father Colgan, on whom will devolve the duty of administering the Vicariate provisionally, pending the appointment of a permanent incumbent, as possessing pre-eminent claims to the appointment. The practical acquaintance with the administrative work of the diocese which he has gained during the ten years and upwards of his association with Bishop Fennelly as Vicar General, seems to mark him out as the most suitable successor to that prelate; and his selection would, the *Mail* has every reason to believe, be extremely acceptable to the priests and people of the Catholic Vicariate.

THE *Indian Church Chronicle* is hard upon the Calcutta paper:—"And so they were married in that glorious old Cathedral which, in the heart of the city, for nigh a century has raised its spire heavenwards from the bosom of noisy trade, pointing out to man something higher and nobler for which life was given than the traffic which flows around its base and surges against its walls." Having read this grand sentence one looks eagerly for the name and place of the "glorious old Cathedral" referred to. Alas for the ludicrous contiguity of the ridiculous to the sublime; for the ancient fane which inspires the Editor of an Indian contemporary with so much eloquence, is—St. John's Church, Calcutta!

THERE appear to be loud complaints in some quarters with respect to the administration of affairs in Mysore, especially in regard to the re-organisation and reduction of the establishment of Assistant Commissioners. It is indignantly alleged by some native gentlemen who, by the terms of the government orders, have been forced to retire from the service, that the rule of compulsory retirement has not been applied uniformly to all officers who have served a certain number of years or attained a certain age, several senior Assistant Commissioners, much older than some of those who have been compelled to retire having been retained in the service. Mr. V. N. Tirumala Charier, an Assistant Commissioner, who has been compelled to retire, and whose case appears to be a very hard one, has memorialised the Viceroy upon the subject. In his memorial he says—"Your memorialist is only 43 years old, born subject of the Maharajah, a faithful and efficient servant of the Government, has given undeniable proof of efficiency and reputation, is the descendant of a long line of faithful servants and loyal subjects of the Maharaja, is in qualifications, social status, and physical aptitude second to none of the officers who have been retained or who have been recently introduced into the Province and has in addition a far better acquaintance with the language, customs and people of the country and a deeper stake in its prosperity. That it may be urged that your memorialist's retirement has become necessary owing to present financial embarrassment and the exigencies of the state in Mysore. But your memorialist would humbly solicit your Lordship's attention to the inconsistency of converting, on the plea of economy, a number of comparatively young men of acknowledged efficiency, into prematurely superannuated pensions, throwing the burden of their pensions on the finances of the State and appointing others to their offices; for, your memorialist begs respectfully to represent that his present appointment of Subordinate Judge has not been abolished in the reductions which are now being made in Mysore, but a successor has since been nominated on Rs. 400 per mensem, the very salary hitherto drawn by your memorialist."

ACCORDING to accounts which we have received from a correspondent, more than one crying abuse at present exists in Mysore. There are strange reports prevalent there respecting the conduct of some of the Palace officers, in connection with the Mysore state jewels, of which the British government are the trustees during the minority of the Maharajah. There may be no truth in these reports, but it is very desirable that a searching investigation should be held by independent European officers, so that the future safety of the Maharajah's valuable property may be ensured and those who are responsible for ornaments said to be missing may, if any wrongdoing is brought home to them, be punished. An enquiry is also to be desired on the ground that the honour of several European officers, whose names are mixed up with the affair, should be vindicated.

THE Road Correspondent of the *Kandahar News* writes the following items:—On the evening of the 26 h a force under Major Singleton, consisting of 100 men of the 28th N. I., two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery and 20 sabres of the Poona Horse, left Chaman for Murga Chaman and the villages round it, to act with a small body of the Wali Shere Ali's troops in bringing to subjection Sirdar Abu Syud who was reported to have collected over 500 men in his fortified village. The Poona Horse only accompanied Major Singleton until he met a party consisting of 40 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse under Lieut. Smith when they returned to Chaman. Two camelmen were brought in wounded to Chaman on the 26th, having been attacked and robbed by nine men whom they recognised as coming from a small village near Gattai. During the last week the parcel mail have been robbed no less than three times between Sibi and Quetta. The *News* adds:—We are glad to learn that the expedition referred to by our correspondent has arrived at a thoroughly successful termination, and that Abu Syeed's fortress has been dismantled.

SAYS the *Pioneer*, in a sarcastic mood, "the mute millions" of India have at last found a protector in a certain Mr. Chesson, Secretary to the Aborigines Association. The cause could not have been entrusted to better hands: nor could there have been a more appropriate choice of a society. Mr. Chesson has got hold of a wild aboriginal named Ghose, who writes to the London papers the most moving description of the hardships which the mute millions suffer under their English oppressors. This is the same Ghose, or Bose, who missed the P. and O. steamer which might have landed him in England in good time to contest Westminster, or the city of London, or some other eligible borough. Sir George Campbell once amused his fellow members in the house by telling them how the Editor and Proprietor of a Bengalee paper which the government once suppressed, turned out to be a pupil of one of the Calcutta schools. The bumpkin, we believe, had to stand in a corner; adorned with a fool's-cap, by way of punishment. Perhaps it was the future hero of the Aborigines Society and the parliamentary elections. The aboriginal protector intends to import Mr. Bose, or Ghose, on the first favourable opportunity. But why not do it now? With Mr. Gladstone at its head, the English nation cannot but fall into a serious frame of mind. It will be badly in want of amusement: the chimant is played out; so are the Japanese jugglers; and the mermaid; and the baby whale at the aquarium. Why not try Mr. Ghose?

NOTES FROM AHMEDNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, APRIL 13.

BRITISH Government, compared with British private enterprise, is a failure. A handful of Englishmen, placed in a most critical situation, have extricated themselves in a manner, the parallel of which history cannot furnish. It is a long time our Government has been engaged in Kabul affairs, but what decision has it arrived at—what is its policy? Fresh complications are every day coming out.

To begin with the State Railway. The State Railway, compared with the private railways, is a *fiasco*. I should not like to open the vexed question of the gauge, especially the metre gauge, the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy of our Government. Another project has fallen through. It is the Dhond and Manmad State Railway. Three years back this important railway was opened for traffic, when half of its work had scarcely been finished. What did this indecent haste gain? Nothing. It resulted in a loss of close on a lakh, not to say the trouble and inconvenience the public was subjected to, consequent on the all-on-a-sudden break of monsoon last year. Let us also watch this year how the engineers play their part. Extensive work is in progress. The Bhima Bridge is pushed on with great celerity. But doubt is entertained if everything will be put in order before the rains set in.

A rumour, founded on facts—facts established by the concurrence of evidence which places them absolutely beyond reach of question—has gained currency here that this State line will again be handed over to the G. I. P. Railway. If the report turns to be true, as most probably it is—what does it indicate? The management was taken over, only but yesterday, and why has it again been decided to hand it over? Why were there created so many offices? Of course the big wigs will lose little by this transaction. But it will tell much on the poor clerk and station staff.

A great case is being tried here in the Judge's Court. The defendant is charged with the murder of his son. As the case is *sub judice* I refrain from entering into further details for the present.

The heat is very intense this year. The health of the people is generally good. New crops have been imported in abundance. Price is daily going down.

A BANNER WITH A STRANGE DEVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will pardon a little pedantry for once. It struck me the other day, while reading one of your issues, that the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in framing their well-known motto, have sacrificed their Latinity to their vanity. "Urbs prima in India," in fact, is quite meaningless, or rather, *prima* in the context can bear none but a geographical sense, and is, therefore, utterly delusive. Am I right in suggesting the word *princeps* as the appropriate epithet? It may be urged that *prima* is the right adjective in the right place, as signifying, not *first* but *leading*, which latter interpretation, I submit, is unclassical, if not actually unwarrantable. *Princeps*, on the contrary, besides having a more active signification, connotes the three synonymous attributes—*first, leading, great*, as is borne out by the well-known line in Horace's "Ars Poetica"—

"*Primiepibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.*"

I believe the B. V. R. Corps have unhesitatingly adopted the same questionable device, and perhaps some loyal son of Mars may come forward in defence of his colours. If so, my advice to him will be that of Tully and Virgil:—

Cedant arma togæ: nimium ne crede colori

What if our Bengali or Scinde brethren-in-arms ken the mistake and be Teutonian enough to profit by it?

Visiadroog, May 2. FUN.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 8.

ALLUDING to the appointment of Mr. A. N. Pearson as Meteorological Reporter of Western India, an elbow friend of mine remarked that the usual meteorological weekly returns do not now find a place in the local papers, and with the exception of almost a worthless small paragraph, anent the weather, we know nothing as to its actual state, beyond that it is pleasant or hot, that high winds are prevalent, that there are indications of rain, and so forth. It is considered very important that all meteorological observations should be reduced to a small compass and chronicled every week. It must be interesting to many, if not all, to glean some information as to the temperature, the daily average of the air, the horizontal movements of the air, the amount of cloud, the rainfall, the readings of the barometer, and the observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, &c., &c. If these are unimportant to the generality of newspaper readers, they are by no means of such low value as not to deserve publication. It is to be hoped that this deficiency will be supplied.

There is nothing stirring here; the local papers are as dull as ditch-water—a complaint, or rather a proposition which they constantly keep in type in relation to our own. But there is an under-current at work, I suppose in all India just now—which must engage the gravest thoughts of our financialists, and which may have more serious results than is at the present moment supposed. I refer to the serious blunder in the Indian Budget and the proposed re-call of Sir John Strachey. For the national honour we must do everything, but the natives have not our insular faculty for bearing taxation, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the genius of our Finance Minister may lead him to a satisfactory solution of the present financial problem.

The long pending question as to the removal of the Government Telegraph office to a more central spot has been, at length, decided upon; but this change will not carry out the object of a combined telegraph and post office. The telegraph office, which is situated in East Street, will now be removed into a building in the Civil Lines, which is near the Post Office and opposite to the Poona Hotel; this is a far better arrangement. It was often proposed that Government should build a suitable telegraph office at this station, but the proposal was never seriously thought of, and the consequence is that Government paid a high rent for many years past, the total amount of which would have secured the State a beautiful building; but official red-tapeism and the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish system, for which our Government are so remarkable, cannot, apparently, be dispensed with.

I see from your local contemporary's issue of yesterday that in mentioning the fact that Mr. Inspector Smith, of the Nassick Municipality, has been appointed to the charge of the Conservancy Department of the Cantonment of Poona, an allusion has been made to the very unsatisfactory state of sanitary affairs within our cantonment limits. Mr. Smith's appointment is hailed with satisfaction, but it is a great mistake to speak disparagingly of the efforts of those at present employed in the Conservancy Department. During the time of Colonel Evezard, that officer was induced to exact money from the residents in Sudder Bazaar in order to have a better system of drainage. Accordingly money was collected (under pressure), the illegality of which, however, was not then widely known, drains constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Gungaram Bhau Maske, who had full powers of action, who, in fact, to speak plainly, "plunged Colonel Evezard into a nettle of danger," but he himself "plucked the flower of safety." What was the result? The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, condemned the drains built by Mr. Gungaram, who took charge of all the monies and kept the accounts, but no one knows where the accounts are, or how the balance, if any, was disposed of. It was only then that Government sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for improvements in camp, which were ultimately carried out by the Engineer's Department. I do not know how people can reasonably complain about the sanitary arrangements at present in force within the cantonment limits. Our two conservancy serjeants—Serjeants Simms and Carnohan—with their native subordinates, are to be seen at any time zealously performing their duties, and Colonel Britten himself is not unmindful of the importance of sanitary reform; but if proposals, suggestions, or experiments, cannot be carried out for want of funds, who is to be censured? We know that a great deal remains to be done, yet we have one fact before us, and that is the absence of cholera in the Sudder Bazaar this year. We must admit that the warnings of sanitary reformers are entitled to more respect than they have received, that there is great danger to the public health in dirt, in stenches, and in malaria, but in this large and important military station we have no municipality with sufficient power to act. Taking all the concomitant circumstances connected with the question of sanitary reform within the cantonment of Poona, we have not much reason to complain, except of the illiberality of Government. The sanitary state of the cantonment of Poona has improved considerably during the past two or three years. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any extension of municipal government, or any possible increase of sanitary knowledge, will ever entirely eradicate epidemic diseases from crowded towns, cities, or places, yet it is not too much to expect that a properly appointed municipality, with full powers of action and jurisdiction, might accomplish many reforms which are now next to impossible.

Major H. Daniell, one of the most energetic Superintendents of Police in this Presidency, goes home on furlough.

It is said that when Her Majesty's 2/11th Regiment, now in Bombay, move to the front, they will be replaced by a detachment of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.

DHOND AND MANMAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS State Railway has often come under public censure, for why, because it has, and is being worked on "economical principles." What are the economical principles? Cheap rates of construction; no promotion either to the engineering or subordinate staff, and avoiding culverts and bridges by taking the line of railway in a serpentinish direction by the brow of the hills. This is all very good and a credit to the Engineer-in-Chief, but why punish or rather overlook the arduous duties of the engineers and their subs. I hear the fault lies at the door of the Director of State Railways. Several of the engineers and subordinates have been transferred to other railways; this may be considered unwise, for there are all the stations on the line to be yet constructed. The few who are supervising the bridges will have enough to do to complete them before the monsoon. The sooner the permanent station houses are constructed the better for the comfort of the station masters and passengers; the former have to put up in little cribs. The want of platforms on the line is a nuisance, why does not the Traffic Superintendent have temporary wooden steps for the convenience of passengers for getting in and out of the carriages at the intermediate stations. I have seen several passengers fall by climbing up to their carriages. This is not nice. At the present rate, this line will not be entirely completed till a couple of years more, which I predicted in my letter of July 1878. Traffic from Toka, Nevasi, &c., would be greater if the railway feeder from Lak to Toka was constructed.

How comes it that letters are detained at Manmad for over 24 hours. Is it too much trouble for the postmaster at Manmad to sort letters for this line between the hours of 2 a. m. and 7 a. m.? This not being done causes the delay complained of, which should, and must be, put a stop to at once.

The G. I. P. R. waiting room at Manmad is lighted very badly. It is a nuisance to find the waiting room occupied by railway officials on arrival of a train at 1 a. m. I have seen one official taking up his night's abode in this waiting room. Surely this is against the rules of the G. I. P. R. service.

It is expected that by the 15th of next month the bridges on this line will be opened for traffic. The Consulting Engineer was here the other day.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The poor inhabitants of the Fort, who have been deluded into believing that they would be supplied with good water, when the Toolsee lake and independent main were completed, are as badly off as they were when they had only Vehar to look to; complaints are constantly being made, but without effect, and the only reason given for the failure of the Toolsee supply is, that the water has been wasted. As a sufferer from the failing supply, I would humbly suggest that the acting Municipal Commissioner should call on Mr. Walton for an explanation of the insufficiency of the Toolsee supply, and whether it only arises from difficulties which may be in time overcome, or whether Toolsee and its independent mains is a gigantic mistake, and the enormous sum of money spent on them lost to the city altogether.

Bombay, May 3. FORT RESIDENT.

THE DADUR RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I have written three days ago (and I have been informed that the energetic station master of Dadur has also written) complaining of the dangerous condition of the platform at this station, and no notice whatever has been taken of it, either by the Agent, or the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. I trust your advocacy will lead to the completion of this important work, before the occurrence of any serious accident, endangering public safety.—

Yours, &c. D. KEARNEY,
Surg-Major, Retired, Madras Army.

Dadur, May 6.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Princess of Trebizonde," 9 p.m.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Gymkhana, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Muriel (s), from Karrachee. Yesterday:—Oorun (s), from Cutch; Henry Bolcklow (s), Bussorah; I. G. Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Canute, to Elephant Point; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Oorun (s), Burmee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steam ships Paxo, Alexandria, and Socotra entered the Prince's Dock on Sunday last and were berthed alongside the north and south wharves.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—A noted character, named Oomer Ally Hajaree Beg, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of attempting to steal at the G. I. P. Railway station Sion, two pice and a railway ticket, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Syud Cassim Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs 13 in cash, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONATION.—Wittoo Fakeer was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of personation, by pretending to be a public servant, to wit, a police detective, and having in such assumed character, done an act under colour of such office. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo, named Koladass Moorjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of attempting to commit suicide by means of opium. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's simple imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE MARINE LINES.—On Sunday night the residence of Lieut Evans, of H. M.'s 21st Regt N.I., at the Marine Lines, was entered by some person, and sundry articles of wearing apparel (regimental) of the collective value of Rs. 50 were stolen therefrom. Enquiries are in progress by the police regarding the theft.

MAZAGON NEW ROADS.—A correspondent desires to draw the attention of the manager of the G. I. P. Railway, Municipal Commissioner of the Government to the desirability of forthwith constructing the two roads—one leading from the Prince's Dock and another from the Mazagon bridge to join the De Lima Street, Mazagon, as the monsoon is approaching.

THEFTS.—Doola Lungda and Marootee Ragoo were yesterday each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing a quantity of dry fish, valued Rs. 50, the property of Memon Mahta Muojee, Luximon Pronnee was yesterday convicted by Mr Nana Morojee of stealing a leather dubber valued Rs. 4, belonging to Muggun Nager. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PILGRIMAGE.—The annual pilgrimage to the old Portuguese Church of Mount Poinsur, near the Borawaly station B. B. and C. I Railway will take place this year on the 16th instant. The subscribers and donors at whose expense the church has been partially covered are requested to be present there on that day. The usual sermon will take place at 10 o'clock a.m. The B. B. and C. I. Railway is to leave Colaba at 6 a. m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J Hospital on view of the body of a labourer, named Babajee Makoonda, who died from injuries he sustained by a bamboo rafter having fallen upon him. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a bamboo rafter accidentally falling on him from the roof of a hay shed. The jury are of opinion that the shed was not erected with due regard to safety."

FIRE.—A range of *jowlee* huts, belonging to Nursoo Khundoo, situated at the old Powder Works, Mazagon, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday last at midnight. The Mazagon fire engine repaired to the scene soon after the alarm was raised, but was not used, as the fire spread rapidly to the whole range of huts and burnt itself out to the ground before the fire engine could arrive. The origin of the fire is attributed to a rat running off with a lighted wick from a naked oil lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

LOCAL RECEIVING POST OFFICES.—The following circular No. 95 of 1880, dated Bombay, 4th May, has been addressed to all Post Office officials, by Mr. C. A. Stuart, Officiating Post Master General:—"From 1st proximo, the Receiving Office at Grant Road will be transferred to the control of the Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Foreign Mail Division, and the Receiving Office at Bori Bandar to that of the Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Bombay Division."

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's office, 3, Church Lane, for the purpose of sanctioning and adopting a provisional agreement entered into by the directors with Mr. F. F. Egerton Cutler for the purchase by the company of Mr. Cutler's Ice Factory. In the absence of the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who, in a letter addressed to the secretaries, stated that he approved of the proposed purchase, Major C. H. Strutt was called to the chair. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, of the secretaries' firm, read the notice convening the meeting. In answer to a question, the chairman stated that it was hoped the company would be able to pay off the purchase money with the profits of Mr. Cutler's factory. It was advisable to expedite the purchase in order that they might make as much money as they could during the rest of the hot season, and be enabled thereby to pay Mr. Cutler his first instalment of Rs. 10,000 at any rate. The engineer in charge expected to be able to turn out five tons of ice a day. On the motion of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, seconded by Mr. W. M. Wood, it was unanimously resolved that the provisional agreement entered into on the 3rd May, 1880, by the directors in the name and on behalf of the company with F. F. Egerton Cutler, Esq., for the purchase by the company of Mr. Cutler's Ice Factory at Mody Bay, be and is hereby sanctioned and approved. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BANGALORE RACES, 1880.

ENTRANCES ON 1st MAY.

GALLOWAY PURSE.

Mr. Walter's B. A. G. Oasis.

BANGALORE CUP.

Captain Hickman's B. W G. Little Dick, aged,
Major Crosbie's Br W. C. Aniger by Fisherman, out of Fishhook, 4 years old.

ARABIAN PURSE.

Major Crosbie's G. A. H Mistake.

GALLOWAY STAKES.

Mr. Walter's B. A. G. Oasis.

WALER PURSE.

Mr. Walter's Br. Aus G. Van Brook.

GRAND STAND STAKES.

Major Crosbie's Br. W. C Aniger.

N. E. STEWART,
Honorary Secretary, Bangalore Races.

OPINIONS OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

THE Budget Blunder.—The vernacular papers shew themselves fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and nothing could be more outspoken as well as unanimous than the views they express. They are convinced that the enormous discrepancy now discovered is the outcome of a deliberate attempt on the part of Government to give a *coleur de rose* account of the Indian finances as one means of securing support at the general elections. The writer's unreservedly express want of confidence in the Lytton-Strachey administration, call the blunder an inexcusable and irremediable hardship inflicted by their unstatesmanlike policy, and characterize the disappearance of a crore and quarter from the Punjaub treasury without leaving any trace as simply a horrible wonder. In fact, the whole muddle throws the press, as much in confusion as it has done the Indian exchequer, and the journals are glad to find relief from it in the sympathy which all England, not excepting Conservative journals evince for India. The *Bombay Samachar*, the *Jame-Jamshed*, the *Akhbare Soudagar* are thankful for the demand made by the English press to remove Sir John Strachey forthwith from his post, and the *Rast Goftar* is glad at the prospect of the Finance Minister and Lord Lytton being put upon their trial on their return home as promised by some members of the Liberal party.

How to alleviate the grievous wrong thus perpetrated is the next question that engrosses the thought of the journals, for they agree in thinking that it is impossible to protect the impoverished people of India entirely from its effects. They all rejoice in the good fortune of the Liberals being in power at present, and are confident that the Ministry would readily act upon the promises made by them when criticising the principal measures relating to India of the late Government, such as dividing the cost of the Afghan war between Great Britain and India, repealing the cotton duties and others. The recent statement of Mr. Fawcett supports them in this belief, and from the boast made by Sir Richard Temple before the electors of East Worcestershire that the extension of the northern boundary of British India would lead to an increased demand for articles of manufacture of that and other towns in England, the *Samachar* evolves an argument that England ought to bear a portion of the cost of that war which is admittedly destined to increase the consumption of English manufacturers. The *Jame-Jamshed* coincides in the view expressed by the *Bombay Gazette* in favour of increasing the duty on opium. The *Rast Goftar* expresses the views of a majority of its contemporaries in urging the different communities and cities of this country to take the present opportunity of demanding relief from the operation of the oppressive measures of the late Government inflicted upon India to the prejudice of its rights and interests.

THE PURPOSED ANNEXATION OF CASHMERE is another important question of the day on which the journals are in almost complete agreement. Two of them, the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jame-Jamshed* refuse to put any faith in the sanity of the accusation brought forward against the Maharaja of complicity with the amirs of Kabul to the prejudice of British interests. They also think that the misrule during the period of famine through which Cashmere has passed is an old storey burdened with many exaggerations, and revived at present to make out a

the free congregation. It was the same with Islam, which created a vast empire, but destroyed all nationality in our sense among the peoples it subjugated, and left them no other country than the mosque. Such a social state was termed a theocracy, and rightly, if we understood thereby that the profound idea of Semitic religions and of the empires they have begotten is the kingship of God, conceived of as the master of the world and the universal sovereign. But theocracy among these peoples was not synonymous with the domination of priests. The priest properly so called played a feeble part in the history of Judaism and of Islam. Power belonged to him who represented God, as being inspired by Him, to the prophet, the holy man who had received a mission from heaven, and who proved his mission by miracle—that is, by success. Failing a prophet, power belonged to the fabricator of apocalypses and apocryphal books ascribed to ancient prophets; or it fell to the doctor who interpreted the Divine Law, to the ruler of the synagogue, and still more to the head of a family who watched over the sacred deposit of the law and handed it down to his children. After noticing how greatly such an organization must harass the civil power, M. Renan remarked that the policy of an *imperium in imperio* had always been that of Judaism until modern Liberalism proclaimed in its favour equality before the law. The sway of Rome established by Pompey over Judea in B.C. 63 was at first mild, and allowed it to retain under its degenerate Asmonean princes, and afterwards under the Herods, a kind of semi-independence which respected its religion. But the religious fanaticism of the nation at length reached such a pitch that it became ungovernable, while at the same time Rome was riveting her chains more and more tightly over her Oriental possessions. From A. D. 6 Judea was governed by procurators subordinated to the imperial legates of Syria and co-ordinated with the Herods, who had but a poor character for patriotism and religion. As for the admini-trative habitudes of the Romans, the more reasonable they were the more odious did they become to the Jews. Generally speaking, the Romans were very tender towards the nation's timid scruples, but that was not enough. Things came to such a pass that there was no doing anything without raising a question of conscience. These absolute religions, such as Islam and Judaism, allow of no give and take. Unless they are allowed to rule they say they are persecuted. If they find themselves protected they encroach and seek to make life impossible to other religionists. M. Renan depicted vividly, after Josephus, the reign of terror in Jerusalem during its last siege, and the horrors of the fanatical war of extermination, which did so much to help Titus to his victory, between Simon, who commanded in the city, and John of Giskhala who had made himself master of the Temple. Superficial thinkers believed a revolution lost when it began to devour its own children, while, as was never more clearly seen than in the terrible drama of Jerusalem, that fact proved it to be then putting forth all its energy under the impulse of an impersonal madness. The actors had seemingly made with one another a pact of death. Terror was behind the bounds of dancers, comparable to those which the Middle Ages beheld Satan knitting together and dragging towards the gulf; exciting and excited by turns they pushed on to the edge of the abyss; none could retreat, for behind each was a hidden sword which the instant he wished to stop forced him to march forward. The strangest thing of all was that these madmen were, after all, not wholly in the wrong. The Jerusalem enthusiasts who affirmed that Jerusalem was eternal at the moment when it was in flames were much nearer the truth than the people who saw in them nothing but assassins. They were mistaken as to the military question, but not as to the remote religious result. Those troubled days really marked the moment in which Jerusalem became the spiritual capital of the world. It was because the "beloved city" of the Apocalypse had the incomparable honour of having been the cradle of Christianity that she became the victim of men like John of Giskhala and Simon Bar-Givras, seemingly scourges of their country, really instruments of its apotheosis. These zealots, whom Josephus brands as brigands and assassins, were statesmen of the lowest order, inferior soldiers, but they lost heroically a country which could not have been saved. They pulled down a material city, but they opened up the reign of the spiritual Jerusalem, seated amid her desolation, but more glorious than she was in the days of Herod and of Solomon. What after all did those Conservatives, the Sadducees, want? They wanted something very paltry—the perpetuation of a city of priests, like Emesa, or Comana. No doubt they were not deceived when they affirmed that the waves of enthusiasm were the nation's ruin. Revolution and Messianism destroyed the national existence of the Jewish people. But revolution and Messianism were this people's calling, that whereby they contributed to the work of universal civilization.

The victory of Rome was complete. A captain of our own race, of Aryan blood, a man like ourselves, at the head of legions in whose muster-roll, could we read it, we should meet with the names of many of our forefathers, had just crushed the citadel of Semitism; had inflicted on theocracy, that formidable enemy of civilization, the severest defeat it had ever sustained. It was the triumph of Roman law, or rather of rational law, entirely a creation of philosophy, presupposing no sort of revelation, over the Jewish Thora, the product of a revelation. This law, whose roots were partly Greek, but in which the practical genius of the Latins so happily shared, was the excellent gift which Rome gave the vanquished in exchange for their independence. Every victory of Rome was a victory of reason. The deplorable religious nullity of Rome, however, rendered this victory unfruitful. But the fall of Jerusalem and the Temple was the making of Christianity, then just coming to the birth. If the reasoning attributed to Titus by Tacitus is to be relied on the victorious General believed that the destruction of the Temple would be the ruin of Christianity as well as of Judaism. Never was there a greater mistake. The Romans imagined that in plucking up the root they had killed the branch too. But the branch was already a shrub living a life of its own. Had the Temple survived, Christianity would most surely have been arrested in its development. The surviving Temple would have been the centre of all sorts of Judaical operations. Men would never have ceased to look upon it as the holiest place in the world, to go on pilgrimage to it, to carry their tribute thither. The Church of Jerusalem, grouped round walls so sacred, would have continued, in virtue of its primacy, to obtain the homage of all the earth; to persecute the Churches of Paul; to demand that, in order to obtain the right of being called a disciple of Jesus, one must be circumcised and observe the Mosaic Code. Every fruitful kind of propaganda would have been forbidden; letters of obedience signed by Jerusalem would have been required of the missionary. A centre of irrefragable authority, a Patriarchate composed of a sort of College of Cardinals under the presidency of persons like James the Just—born Jews, belonging to the family of Jesus—would have been established, and would have constituted an immense danger for the nascent Church. When one saw St. Paul, after so much evil treatment, remaining always attached to the Church of Jerusalem the difficulties which would have been occasioned by a breach with these holy personages might be conceived. Such a schism would have been deemed an enormity. Separation from Judaism would have been impossible. Yet such a separation was the indispensable condition of the existence of the new religion, just as the severing of the umbilical cord is the condition of the existence of a new being. The mother was killing the child. The Temple, on the other hand, once destroyed, the Christians thought of it no longer; soon they looked upon it as a profane place. Jesus became everything in its eyes. The same crisis reduced to the Church of Salem to a secondary rank. Lost in Batanea and Hauran, the little group which rallied round the Ebonite folk of Jesus sank into the Ebonite sect, and died a slow death. M. Renan sketched the kingdom of God, birth in the persons of the Desposynoi, that aristocracy of the Lord." He compared the Desposynoi or "relatives of the midst of Islam, to it with Mahomet's family in weight and all but which it proved such a dead the first century fatal incubus. The convulsions of had not of the Hegira due to this cause would seco- ve been fatal to the new Arabian religion the Prophet's kindred been reduced in time to dary rank. The true heirs of a great man were ot his blood relations but those who carried on his work. Many traits in the Gospels, in which the family of Jesus is presented in an unfavourable light, may be traced to the antipathy which the aristocratic pretensions of the Desposynoi did not fail to call forth.

In proportion as the Church of Jerusalem waned the Church of Rome rose in rank, or rather the Church of Rome from the time of Titus's triumph became more and more heiress of that of Jerusalem. The spirit of the two Churches was the same, but that which was a peril to Jerusalem turned out a gain to Rome. The taste for tradition and hierarchy, respect for authority, were transplanted, in a certain sense, to the West. James, the Lord's brother, had been a kind of Pope at Jerusalem; Rome was about to revive the part of James. We were to have the Pope of Rome. But for Titus we should have had the Pope of Jerusalem. But there was this difference, that the Pope of Jerusalem would have smothered Christianity at the end of a century or two, while the Pope of Rome had in a very real sense made it the religion of the universe. That was plain, said M. Renan, in the instance of a very important personage, who seemed to have been at the head of the Roman Church in the last years of the first century, and as to whom he was happy to find himself in agreement with one of the ablest and most enlightened English critics Bishop Lightfoot. The reference was to Clement of Rome. Lost, as it were, in the penumbra of a very remote age, and reminding one of the head of an old worn out fresco by Giotto, still recognizable by its golden aureole and by some vague traits of a pure and sweet glory, Clement was one of the grand figures of nascent Christianity. Everything leads us to believe that Clement was of Jewish origin. He seems to have been born at Rome of one of those Palestinian families which for a generation or two had dwelt in the capital of the world. The extent of his knowledge in cosmography and history argue a pretty careful education. It was generally admitted that early in life he had been in personal relations with the Apostles, especially with Peter, although perhaps we were without any very decisive proof as to this. What could not be doubted was the high rank he held in the wholly spiritual hierarchy of the Church of his time, and the unique authority he enjoyed. His approval carried the weight of law. All parties laid claim to it and were anxious to shelter themselves under his authority. Probably he was one of the most energetic agents in the great work which was then on the point of accomplishment—the posthumous reconciliation of Peter and Paul and the fusion of the two parties without whose union Christ's work could not but have come to nothing. He was the first type of a Pope presented in Church history. His lofty personality made greater still by legend, was, next to that of Peter, the holiest image extant of primitive Christian Rome. His venerable countenance was for all following centuries that of a mild and grave law-giver, a perpetual sermon of submission and respect. Already the idea of a certain primacy of this Church was coming to light. The right of warning other Churches and settling their differences was yielded to it like privileges—so at least it was believed—had been accorded to Peter among the disciples. But a closer and closer bond of union between Peter and Rome was forming. Serious dissensions were rending the Church of Corinth. The Roman Church was consulted as to these troubles, and answered by an epistle which has been handed down to us. It bears no name but one of the oldest Christian traditions attributes it to Clement. M. Renan proceeded to give an analysis of this document which showed, he said, how little the Corinthian Church had changed since St Paul's time. There was the same spirit of pride, of disputation, of levity. The main opposition to the hierarchy was rooted in the Greek temper, ever capricious, undisciplined, not knowing the secret of reducing a crowd to the condition of a flock. Women, children even, were in full revolt. Transcendent doctors, priding themselves on gifts analogous to the old speaking with tongues and the discernment of spirits, despised the presbyters and aspired to their places. The Roman Church which spoke through Clement was that of order, of subordination, of rule. Its fundamental principal was humility, submission—worth more than the sublimest gifts. Clement's epistle was the first manifesto in the Christain Church of the principle of authority. A great outcry was raised some years ago about a saying of a French Archbishop and Senator. "My clergy is my regiment." Clement had said the same long before, as M. Renan proved by a striking quotation from his epistle. He went on to show that the history of the ecclesiastical hierarchy was the history of a threefold abdication. The faithful at large first handed over their powers to the presbyters, the presbytery afterwards consecrated them in a single personage, who thus became a bishop; and at last the Bishops of the Latin Church came to own one of themselves as Pope. The top stone of the Papal edifice was laid in our own days. The creation of the Episcopate was the work of the second century. The absorption of the Church's powers by the presbyters was accomplished before the close of the first. In Clement's epistle was to be found no episcopate as yet, but the dignity and prerogatives of the presbyterate were loudly proclaimed. Paul had rightly solved the question between the spiritual gifts of layman and clerial authority by enjoining mutual charity. Clement's epistle decided the question in the later Catholic way by making apostolical succession everything, and reducing to nothing the rights of the people. Hence it might well be said that Catholicism originated at Rome, since the Church of Rome laid down its most elementary principle.

In the last section of the lecture the relation of the Gospel of Luke and of Acts of the Apostles to the question of the posthumous reconciliation between Peter and Paul was considered at large. M. Renan thought Luke's Gospel must have been written at Rome and in close contact with the circle in which Clement lived. He was even ready to ask whether Clement was not the inspirer of Luke. According to the unhistorical system partly enshrined in the Acts, Peter was the first to convert the Gentiles and to free them from the yoke of the Law. Peter and Paul had been the two chiefs, the two founders, of the Church of Rome. They were the two halves of an inseparable pair, two luminaries, like sun and moon. What the one taught the other taught also; they were ever at one, they battled with the same enemies, both were victims of the perfidies of Simon Magus. At Rome they lived like two brothers, the Church of Rome was their joint creation. The authority of this Church was thus founded for the ages to come. It was as though we were to read that Victor Emmanuel and Pius IX.—perhaps Garibaldi as well—used to have secret interviews, to come to quiet understadings, to love one another. The "Voltaire and Rousseau Society" was established to meet like necessities. In the Middle Ages something of the same kind was done to appease the animosities between the Dominicans and Franciscans, whose respective founders were transformed into two brothers, their two rules were said to have been originally but one, and St. Dominic was reported to have begirt himself with the cord of St. Francis.

The conclusion of the lecture was as follows:—In what concerns Peter and Paul the work of the legend was rich and rapid. Rome and its environs, above all the road to Ostia, were, as it were, filled with memories alleged to relate to the last days of the two Apostles. A crowd of touching circumstances, the flight of Peter, the vision of Jesus bearing his cross, the *iterum crucifigi*, the last adieu of the Peter and Paul, the meeting of Peter and his wife, Paul and the Salvian Waters, Plautilla sending the kerchief which wrapped her hair to bind the eyes of Paul—all this made a fine whole, which only needed an arranger and narrator at once skilful and simple. It was too late; the vein of the first Christian literature was exhausted, the lofty calmness of the narrator of the Acts was lost, the tone no longer rose above the level of tale and romance. There was no ability to choose between a crowd of *redactions* all equally apocryphal; in vain a new attempt made to cover these feeble recitals with the most venerated names (pseudo-Linus, pseudo-Marcellus); the Roman legend of Peter and Paul remained always in the sporadic state. It was rather recited by pious guides than seriously read. It was a thing quite local; no text became consecrated for reading in the churches, or obtained any authority. Almost all of you will go to Rome, or return to it. Well! if you retain any recollection of these lectures, go in remembrance of me to the Salvian Waters, to the Tre Fontane, beyond the Church of St Paul Without the Walls. It is one of the finest spots of the Campagna of Rome, desert, damp, green and sad. A deep depression in the soil, crowned by great horizontal lines that are broken by no object, detail brings thither clear and cold waters. There one breathes fever, the mouldiness of the grave. Some Trappists are established there, and practise conscientiously their religious suicide. Sit down awhile, not too long, and while the Trappist gives you to drink of the water which gushed forth at the three bounds of the head of Paul, think of him who comes here to talk with you of these legends, and whom you have been willing to hear with so much courtesy and kind attention.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. Prevents its acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the diaphragm mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, the same author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of th a trial. Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week,

"Manchester-square, London, Sept, 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends. —Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. is endorsed by Messrs. Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI-FAT, and hear favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Thomas Newbould, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT gives satisfaction.

T. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—

"A gentleman having sent for one dozen bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—

"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 5lbs. a Week.

22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully,

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT—Trade Mark "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to Lean Without Starvation" (Copyrighted). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

ADDRESS BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, GREAT RUSSELL STREET-BUILDINGS LONDON, W.C

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON ... | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, ... | " PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the World are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal ... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. do. do. do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and Roondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	per doz.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh ..... Qts.	Rs. 26
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Père et fils, established 1729— Green Seal ..... Magnums	98
D° ..... Qts.	60
D° ..... Pts.	36
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Forbar and Co ..... Qts.	5-6
Do. do. do. ..... Pts.	3-6
SHERRY—R. B. Mego & Co., Red Seal ..... Qts.	16
Do. Vino de Pasto ... Qts.	26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal ..... Qts.	28
Vino Puro, White Seal ..... Pts.	24
CLARET—R. R. Mego & Co., St. Estephe ..... Qts.	14
Do. do. ..... Pts.	8

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price, per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and or single Copy, One Anna.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DISENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

Now Ready

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR MAY 1880.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

J. & P. COATS'
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL,
SEWING COTTON
For superior strength and excellent quality.
BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS
Unsurpassed in Quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Venders throughout the World.
CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO
P. VUCCINO & CO.
STUDIO IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
N. B.—Their photographs taken in REMBRANDT STYLE which is now largely patronized.
FOR SALE,
GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.
BEAUTIFUL OLEOGRAPHS, being copies from Paintings by Great Masters.
Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.
Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajonta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

ENGLISH GOODS.
Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent with patterns) post free.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per coat.
Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers, and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs. 75 to 90
Navy Serge do.	" 25 to 40	Do. Astrakan do. do.	" 35 to 45
Thick Tweed do. do.	" 25 to 50	Warm Ulsters do. do.	" 15 to 45
Warm Home-spun do. do.	" 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	" 14 to 20
Guernsey quilted do.	" 25 to 60	Alpaca Cache Poutti ere	" 12 to 20
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	" 45 to 75	Flemish Linen Dust Coats	" 8 to 12
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	" 18 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	" 5 to 10
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	" 8 to 30	Warm Petticoats	" 8 to 15

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Underveats.
Tweed Hats.
Terai, Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Fchns.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Boiled Linen Bags.
Leather Horses.
Air Pillows.
Resais [Indian Quilts].
Rugs & Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Boxes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in Cases.
Comb Cases and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels,
Fans.
Work Boxes, &c, &c.

NOTE ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]
NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—